The bundred make over the worst ready, in the country, and the transportation as some y we had to be used. To stop the means at common ed, the reagrees of the army would be see decayed by the immense trainer of yourself be improved by the immense trainer of the trainer of the improved by the army and the first but he would be measured on both flushes at the same time, while his respond to attack and accordant by the energy. In conclusion, the read fluores—To give John 100 accords producted the same in follows—To give John 100 accords to the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front, while the latter would retake according to an army in the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front, while the latter would retake according to the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front while the latter would retake according to the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front while the latter would retake according to the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front while the latter did not the same number; the former to keep Grant amployed in front will be same number and from the could advance towards Minister the would retake and the move, Johnston would follow him decayly, and an according to the same trains to the following behavior to the two could drive him to the Ghierryor. Then, kentucky is one, and then units their serve before he could fail on either separately, and I am erfain we will regain remeased for ever, and carry the war into Kensuky, where, I believe, it will can."

Which of these pians were finally adopted, my informant common certainly tell; but be believe that the execution of the programme.

To avoid misaprehension, I will state that my informant is not Joff, that is body serven saminating conjectuals somers to making and 100 at saminating of the President. The detectives neigod dang with lieuna a great number of the onest important papers, in being the red for numbership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his witness and the criminality of others. The documents were taken nonrecension of yesterday by General Wader, who ordered Huncz to be placed in scenes quarters at the library, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

It is not, the reputed ringleader, has always been looked upon as a discoval man, and his associates in treason are all prefty much of his own character and social standing. It is possible that other arrests will follow, as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter when it affects.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The Great Scare in the Rebel Capital.

THE EFFECT OF BUTLER'S BAID.

The People in a Great State of Excitement.

The Late Movements on the Chickahominy and Rapidan.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE JEFF. DAVIS.

FORTRESS MONROS, Feb. 8, 186J. The rebel flag of truce steamer Shuitz, with Commisstoner Ould and Captain Hatch, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point.

Two citizen prisoners brought down by the Shultz were sent on board of the New York. They were both Marylanders. One of them—Mr. A. Brengle, of Frederick, Maryland-was captured at Middletown, on the 20th of June last, whilst acting as a volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and the other, George W. Langley, of Baltimore county, was captured whilst driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission near Chancellorsville, on the 27th of November. They were released through the interposition of the Rev.

They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent was in a state of feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left on

Sunday afternoon At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets, crying, "To arms! To arms! The Yankees are coming! The Yanhees are c ming!"

During the remainder of the night there was an intense

commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in Cappon were hauled through the streets, women and

idren were hurrying to and fro, and there were all

the evidences of such a panic he has seldom been witsessed in Richmond. On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the exstement. The guards were all marched out of the city

to the defences, and the armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisonors.

Horsemon were dashing to and fro, and the excitement

meng the prisoners to know the cause of all this exuite It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry

force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the sty, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens and excitement among the women and children continued enring the morning, and at about two o'clock, when the still hundreds were forced to stand; that they should boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury. The prisoners left in a scene of the greatest turmoll and

fusion, such as they had never before witnessed in The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. is was their impression that from eight to ten thousand cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the

city and liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brough to the aid of the small-garrison left to defend it. For several days previous to this alarm the troops in

and around the city, to the number of four or five thousand, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great despatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by General Meade. in this they were right, as during the progress of the

excitement on Sunday intelligence was received that Gen Meade had crossed the Rapidan.
On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, a courier ar

rived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning pa-pers, with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been secretained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickshominy, and had aban toned the attack.

doned the attack.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]

Some days age a report was obtained by the authorities bere from a Yanke deserter, that the onemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed designs of the esemy.

At nine o clock Saturday night a force of the enemy, sumbers not known, but consisting of cavairy with some stuffery, made a demonstration at Pottom's Bridge and drove in our pickats.

This news was not generally communicated to the public until Funday morning, the first signal of excitement heing the tap of the abrim boil, which readily summoned the second class militia and the local forces in Capital square, and at other piaces of rendezvous.

A despatch was also received early yesterday morning from General Wade Hampton, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the seemy was threatening an advance. A limit was despatched to his relief.

In the mountime, out of the excitement in Richmond had been suddenly produced the most will and extravagant rumors, the enumeration of which would be idle and additions.

In the progress of the day these reports assumed a

were sold the day before. Secondly, the scenery was pretty good—as good, perhaps, as the play woold permit—and all the appointments in oxcellent taste Thirdly, the actors all had acceptable parts and played them as mirably. Particularly capitsi was birs. Hoey's rendering of the rich and withy old maid; Mr. Mark Smith's seedy and respectable disckenbury, proud of his connection with the O'Kilimacows, Miss Henriques' "thin bread and botter heroice, in white musils," Mr. Floyd's little villence Miss Jennings' little scene in the prologue, and Mr. Charles Fisher's Italian refugee. Mr. Paly was a passable young lover. Mr. Lester Wallack passable the addence; but we do not like to see him perpetually in tears and misery, striking his forchead, and punching himself in the breast, and giving up his daughter, and displaying gray hairs and patched pantaloons. Still it was in the play, and therefore he had to do it, and he did it well.

Of course a critic should always praise and never criticise. That is the theory now popular in regard to his role, and far but from us to protest against it or take the trouble to show that it is wrong. But in spite of this theory we must be allowed the liberty of suggesting—and we beg parden of all hands and the cook for so doing—that Pure Gold can be improved by judiciously cutting it here and there, and especially in the prologue. Also that it is unnecessary for Mr. Lester Wallack to stick a horse pistol into his bosom in the duel scene; for, besides solling his white vest, it is an evident indication that he wishes to be arrested for murder, as he afterwards is, the play was acted too slowly last hight, but this will be remedied as the schors get used to finer parts, and that will factore its effectiveness wonderfuily. On the whole, we think it will be a success, and if it is not the whole, we think it will be a success, and if it is not the whole, we think it will be a success, and if it is not the whole, we think it will be a success, and if it is not the whole, we think it will be a in the progress of the day these reports assumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy minds another demonstration on Colonel Shingler's lices yesterday morning, and in this instance were requised, some two or three companies being oragaged on our side. The force of the enemy was not uncovered, but, as far at it could be perceived, consisted of five regiments, mostly cavalry, it being doubtful, of course, whether they were only an advance guard or the entire force. It was not thought necessary yesterday to move the loost forces beyond the city fortifications, and the disposition of other troops was made to hold the suemy in check.

Lieutenant General Hood was assigned to the command of all the defeasive forces, and took the field at an early hope sectorday.

Libertenant General Rood was assigned to as an early hour yesterday.

After their demonstration in the mercing at Bottom's Bride, the onemy, or a considerable detachment of his serviry, crossed the York River Railroad near Perjatch Station, and attempted to ford the Chickahominy at Jeanewine Bridge, or what is more commonly known as assigned as Bridge, evidently intending to get in our rearrows gittan's Bridge, evidently intending to get in our rearrows gittan's Bridge, evidently intending to get in our rearrows gittan's Bridge, evidently intending to get through the state of After an inelectual attempt to get through the swamp, they centred in the direction of Talleyaville, which is best eight miles from Bottom's B lige.

At a faite flow yesterday alternoon information was brought in by pur soons that a large force of the enemy, which had be, a gassed at Barkanaville, and was then adhard the state of the state of

healable.

It is probable that the a groundration of the enemy restorday was merely intended. A recompossance, and a prolationary to an important col. Some prolations of the enemy has come in anmbers, but preclude the the charm that continue a raid.

We have no report of any casualities in the fire at Bottoms unique but it is supposed that we used our artillers with effect. After the enemy abandoned. Position

Personal Intelligence.

to this circus

bundred miles over the worst while, to the country, I there were found nine dead herees, six Yankee cape and

The Movements on the Rapidan.

The Movements on the Rapidean.

(From the Richmoni Staminer, Feb. S.)

We learn from an officer who reached here yesterday, immediately from General Lee's lines, that on Satorday evening the enemy, in heavy force, orcseed the Rapidean at three fords—Mortonis, Raccoon Ford and Bartoni three heat about three miles from Grange Court House, and the others lower down the river. At two of the fords—Mortonis and Bartonis—the enemy were repulsed and drives seroes the river. At last accounts the enemy was on the other ride of the river, except at Bartonis. It is supposed that this movement of the enemy is carried, intended to emeny he agreed the control of the court of the enemy he movement of the enemy he movement of the enemy he movement on the peninnels.

WHAT THE BERGLS THINK OF THE APPAIR.

The Rebel Demonstration Against New-

The Rebel Demonstration Against Nevabern.

[From the Daily Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]

A despatch received Saturday at the War Department from him of Sanerai Whiting, estimates, by the admission of prisoners, the enemy's less in the light at Eatchelor's creek at fifteen inundred men. The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

From a private, who was one of the guard that brought

Faust is decidedly the operatic sensation of the season. Immense and most fashionable audiences crowd the

Academy of Music at each representation of this most popular work. Last evening there were ladies standing

around the balcony, all the seats in the bouse being

taken. Chairs and camp stools were put into use, and

ave continued to do so throughout the whole of the

formance is the best proof that it was most attractive.

The management announce that Faust will be sung on

Friday, lone on Saturday evening, and that after that

We have so recently noticed the performance of Faust

that we need do no more than say that last evening the

reformance passed off with even more than usual solot. Miss Kellogg, Muzzoleni, Bischi and Bellini rang and acted admirably, the mass of some and choraces were splendid, and the instrumental masse was all that could be desired. The Arian Society assisted in the grand Soldiers' Choras and roused the ardience to enthustastic appliance.

On Thursday evening the Marctzek troups will slog Norma at the Brocklyn Academy of Music.

Pure Gold at Wallack's.

A new play, in three acts and a prologue, with the above very apropes and attractive title, was brought out at Wallock's last e ening. The play is of London origin, and was written by Mr. Westland Marston. As

ar as Mr. Marston is concerned, we may dismiss bim

ith the remark that the plot of his piece is conventions

and transparent, the interest purely emotional, the siton

tions often powerful and always forced, and the dialogue

risp, strong, often sharp and wity and seldom preach;

He has made a mistake, however, in not having at least

one broad, humorous character in his drama. Sir Gerar

Fane-s very mild and wicked Lord Dundreary-does

Now, having given the author his paragraph, let us re-

cross the Atlantic and get back to Wallack's theatre. In

the first place, we remark that the house was very

crowded and very fashionable. All the reserved seats

were sold the day before. Secondly, the scenery was

pretty good-se good, perhaps, as the play woo

not come up to the mark in this respect.

these favorite operas will be withdrawn, to order that

others equal ly popular may be revived.

after the Union Friends's and Liberante the Union Friends's and Liberante the Union Friends's and Liberante the Union Friends's Error several days past the government has been in persence of facts that histed, beyond a dorbt, to the existence of a scoret organization of disjonal mea, baring for its object the forcible release of the Yankee pressures held at Libby and on Belle Iste, the assessimation of the freesidest and the designation of the government buildings and workshoot scorted here.

Capt. Muccubain, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the dety of penetrating the mysteries of the card and threading the details through the labyrithms of remot their b ad and source. That official pai the mainer into the hands of two of his most experienced done tives. Messers, Eccase and Mitchall, who immediately sent to work, and on Naturaday sight they arrosted, at his house, on Seventeenth airect, between Main and Frenklin, a German, named A. W. Heider, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore charged with insiding Confederate soldiers to matiny and the assessmention of the President. The detectives selected thing with item a great number of the means important papers, in the organization, and document of one he characters at the cave no doubt of his

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL

Tyler, Texas.

ana Starving.

THE BREMY'S MOVEMENTS DISCOVERED.

Marrow Escapes and Safe Arrival at Watchez

List of Officers Now Prisoners

Citizens and Soldiers at Shreve-

A Correspondent of the Berald

Among the Number.

Be.,

WHAT THE BERRESS THONE OF THE ASPAIR.

[From the name paper.]

How many of the starting stories circulated on yesterday were more sunday removes and how much foundation of truth appeared chora are questions not now to be completely answered. It is at least certain that the energy have advanced up the peninsula, and their pickets can be seen from the railroad bridge over the Chickenhominy. So far as known, this odemn consists of eight thousand men; but it may be the advance of a more considerable force. There is little doubt but a movement and some action has been made on the Hapidan. It is generally believed to be intended as a diversion to cover the attack by the peninsula. But there is a possibility, indeed a probability, that the enemy propose to put into sudden execution the plan which they have certainly adopted for the spring campaign—a simultaneous advance on Richmond by the peninsula and the Bapidan. Several facts support that view. at this port vesterday morning, bringing New Orleans on recumered by the periosula and the Rapidan. Several facts support that view.

The project is not one of those which must be thrown aside because under rapidar, but the

mittee, dated the 29th of January, was published. He will allow all persons to vote at the ensuing election who have been registered as voters under the President's proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. He will be glad to appoint commissioners of election, who will be authorized to administer the proper oath of allegiance to persons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the State law. As to registration, the oath of allegiance will be a sufficient register of the votes cast, and all persons who take it on the day of election will be authorized to vote. Soldiers who are citizens of the State will be allowed to vote. Those who are not citizens of Louisiana, though General Banks adheres to the day at first fixed for the election of members of a constitutional convention, viz: the first Monday in April, deeming that its change to the date of the State election, February 22, would not afford sufficient time for mature consideration by the people in the selection of the delegates.

lor's creek at siteen inudated men. The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Petersburg Reaster gives the following additional facts of the advance of our forces on Newborn:—
Our army, according to the report of passengers arriving from Weldon, his fallon back to a point sixteen miles west of Newborn. The reason assigned for this retrograde movement was that Newborn could not be taken by us without a less on our part which would find no equivalent in its capture, as the place has stronger than we had anticipated. Yet, in spite of this, we are sure that the expedition will result in good to our cause. Our forces are in a situation to get large supplies from a country still abundant; to prevent raids on points westward, and keep tories in check and hang them when caught for Governor between the Hon. M. Habn and Hon. B. F. Mr. Flanders tried to break the meeting and run their man independent. Failing in this, they boxed. Mr. Hahn's friends—a majority of the body—then nominated the appexed ticket:-

For Governor—Hon. M. Hahn, of New Orleans.
For Lieuenant Governor—J. M. Wells, of Rapides parish
For Secretary of State—S. Wrotnourski, of Baton Rouge.
For Treasurer—D. N. Belden, of New Orleans.
For Author—Judge A. A. Atocha, of New Orleans.
For Attorney General—Charles W. Homer, Esq., of New

From a private, who was one of the guard that brought the batch of prisoners through, we learn that Goomel Shaw was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontion bridge. The negro was watched, followed, taken and banged after the action at Thomssville.

It is stated that when our troops entered Thomasville a number of the enemy took shelter in the houses and area upon them. The Yankees were ordered to surrender, but refused, whereupon our men set: fire to the bouses, and their occupants got, bodily, a taste in this world of the "flames eternal."

For Attorney General—Charles W. Homer, Esq., of New Orleans.
For Superintendent of Public Education—Professor J. McKair.
The bolters adjourned to another hall, and there nominated the following thicket—
For Generior—Hon. B. F. Flandere.
For Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Wells.
For Attorney General—W. R. Crane.
For Secretary of State—Wn. S. Abbott.
For Auditor—A. A. Atocha.
For Treasurer—Dr. Belden.
For Superintendent of Public Education—B. L. Brown.
The election takes place on the 22d instant, and Louisiana will then take her proper stand once more in the Union of States.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatches.

WONDERFEL ENCAPE OF TWO UNION OPPICERS from Natchez, escaped from Tyler, Texas, about five

and nity miles through the enemy's country, and been one mouth in accomplishing that distance. The following is a history of their adventures, taken from their own lips:-WHERE TAKEN PRISONERS-BOW THEY WERE USED ON THE

Lieutenant J. W. Green, of Company E, and Lieutenant . A. Whitsit, of Company I, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Lieut. Colonel Leake commanding, were taken prisoners at the Morganza affair, near Morgan's Bend, on the Mississippi, which your readers will remember occurred in the early part of October last. Four hundred and fifty-nine others inglading Lieutenant Colonel Lanke, were also captured.

While on the murch, and with the rebel army, they were used well; but frequently the citizens insulted them

House, where they were unable to lie down, so closely were they packed. Remaining here two days, they wer purried on to Shreveport, waiting about twenty four hours at Manefield for supplies. At the latter place they were well treated by the citizens, many or whom prolessed Union sentiments. Here is a young ladies' semi-nary, and our brave fellows had the pleasure of seeing

Smith's headquarters, and there waited for orders.

They were allowed but a short time in Shreveport, and ing been turned over to the command of two companies

These tellows treated our men roughly, burrying up Frenchman, who did not understand a word of English was ordered by one of the captains to move faster. Not obeying the command, the rebel struck him to the earth with his scabbard, and followed the blow by three or four

In five days from the time that they left Shreveport they arrived at Tyler, having marched during that time one hundred and ten miles.

The prisoners reached Tyler on the 23d day of October nd were turned over to Major Tucker. In justice to this officer I am desired to say that he treated our men exceedingly well. He was taken prisoner by our forces at the engagement at Arkansas Poet, and stated to our officers that be wished to correct an erroneous statement which had been generally believed-namely, that the rebel prisoners were cruelly treated were crowded on boats without clothing, and that several were frozen to death. This, he said, was not true, as he and his men were kindly treated and made as comfortable as possible under the offcumstances. He further added that a num ber died of smallney, but that none to bis knowledge were frozen to death.

immediately sessed an order calling on the citizens to essist in placing a stockade around the prisoners quarters, as he sale, "for greater security."

One squad, under a guard, were allowed to go into the

In the meantime two companies of citizens from the pown of Tyler volunteered their services to assist in billding the stockade and guarding the princeers, and it leat. John Babcock, 176th New York, then, P. W. 1996, 176th New York, then P. W. 1996, 176th New York, the P. W. 1996, 199

were sugged as I have described—cos in collecting the logs in the wood, and the other in receiving hom at the goard has.

Unknown to the prisoners, the latter had received orders not to allow a min to solvance never than within ten feet of the line, and when the signal approached for the purpose of taking the logs inside the stockade the senticel exclaimed. "Ten feet from the line," and while speaking he first, trooms directed (private), who was in the front, troods whos the order was given, for the purpose of returning that before he had maved a size the piece was discharged. The bail entered above the hip, and, paring through his bowers, inflicted a merial wound, from the official or which he died the same evening. The same bath, after easing through in the right arm, passing through the muscle.

The guard was arrested and tried by a court of inquiry, the marks sentical who witnessed the whole affair testifying that Morehead was shot full fitteen feet within the guard line. The role was count to the prison at Tyler, and was down with remarked the prisoners well. They received for rations one-plut of corn meal and one pound of heast par day, with occasionally a little sait. Both the people and army are suffring for the want of even the necessaries of life, and all agree of Laussian last year, and there is no prospect of any being planted this year.

THE EXCHANGE—a BERALD CORRESPONDENT AMONG THE STAMES.

On the 29th day of November the enlisted men (about

On the 29th day of November the culisted men (about four hundred and forty), litteen citizens and your correspondent, Mr. Haiey Anderson, were marched to Camp Parole, ten miles from Shreveport, for the purpose of exchanging them. And here I may as well state that on the 13th inst. the citizens (Mr. Anderson increased) arrived at the town of Shreveport, La., and were to be shipped to Alexandria by the first steamer, and immediately exchanged.

to Alexandria by the first steamer, and immediately exchanged.

PASSING THE GUARD—PREADED.

On the 24th of December Lieutenants Green and Whit sit escaped from their guards, the former refusing to give his parcie of honor not to attempt to escape, while the latter returned his a few days previous to their attempting to pass the sentinels, which, fortunately, was accomplished without detection, by forrowing parcies from two other officers.

Notting of importance occurred until they saw approaching in the distance a large body of men, and, supposing them to be rebei softiers, they hid themselves, intending to remain concealed until the party passed, but on a nearer view they discovered that they were Union prisoners under a guard, and they at once desermined to join them, as they supposed that from the direction they were taking they were on their way to Camp Parcole for exchange. And so it proved; for, after quietly joining the party unobserved, they found that they were on their way from Houston to Shreveport for the purpose of being exchanged. Provided with a private's coat each, they marched along with the rest, and without further adventure arrived at Shreveport.

there are they separated from their friends, who furnished them with two rebel coats and hats, and now, being at

ture arrived at shreveport.

Here they separated from their friends, who furnished them with two rebel coats and hats, and now, being attired as rebel soldiers, there was little danger of detection, though they still were their blue panulations. This statement may somewhat surprise your readers; but it is easily explained when I inform you that hundreds of the rebels wear our pants, and many the full uniform of the Union soldiers.

Before they left Shreveport they had the pleasure of seeing the privates of their regiment (about four hundred and forty, Mr. Anderson and the citizens who had left lylor with him. They were all in good health and in fine spirits at the prospect of an early exchange.

Procuring six days' rations, and passing themselves off as rebel soldiers returning the their regiments at honroe, they passed boldly out of Shreveport, and started in the direction of the Red river, taking a due east course. After a march of afteen miles they succeeded in reaching Red river that evening, and were rowed over to the other side by a siave, who furnished them with supper, and directed them is a cotton pen, where they passed the night very contortably, considering that the weather was very cold, and that they had but one light bhanket each. When the san was visible they managed very well; but when it was obscured the direction depended entirely upon a small pocket compass which one of them fortunately possessed. They found the country list and marshy and full of bayous, many of which they were compelled to swim over.

DEFFICELLES HILLE THAT END WELL.

On the 15th day of January they arrived at Red Shoot Rayou, which is aimost as wide as the Red river itself. How to reach the other side they knew not, as the current was very rapid and the distance too great to swim. After searching in vain for a skiff, and finding no human being or habilisation in the neighborhood, they concluded to build a raft. Placing three logs side by side, they fastened them togsther with grapevines gave way, the logs parted and both s

cleared ground. On saring that they wiscat to cross, and kept his word.

This brought them to the upland, which is covered with pine. A fire was now lighted without trouble, and, camping for the night in the woods, they managed to dry their clothes, and awekes in the morning refreshed and hopeful, and continued their eastward course.

FERLING OF THE PROPIE—PLACE OF ARY THIMS.

Whenever provisions became soarce they would go to a plantation for more, stating that they were returning to their regiments after having been to Shreveport on a furlough. At one place at which they stopped all night they were provided with support and breakfast, and treated very well. The ramily was composed of a men (forty years of age), his wife and three children, and the planter, among other questions, asked what was "out" at General Emith's headquarters, and what was the prospect of peace, as everybody was tired of the war. They were also asked if it was true that New Orleans was taken by the negroes, as it was reported that they had risen, selized the arms, then Fort Jackson, released the 'Confederate' prisoners coofined there, and killed all the 'Yankee' men, women and children.

At every plantation where they stopped peace was treat successive, and in many states and the many contracts and the many them of the plantation where they stopped peace was treat successive.

cases the parties contested that there are done goes past recovery.

Continuing their journey, they jound it necessary to ford and swim across several large streams; but in the latter case they managed to keep their cothing dry by placing it upon a log and pushing it before them to the other side. Several days passed thus without anything occurring worthy of note, when, their haversacks becoming nearly empty, they followed a by read which they struck, and which led them to a plantation. It proved to be that of Colonel Grey, of the Twenty-eighth Louisians. The Colonel's son, a man about forty years of age, was at home working the plantation.

Here they received permission to remain all night, and were furnished with supper and breakfast, "Yarkee coffee" being given to them for the first time since they had been in the confederacy. In fact, as they stated to me, it was the first that they had seen since they were taken priseners. Mr. Grey said that General Monton had marched his division across from Alexandria to Gaines' Lauding, on the Missistippi river, for the purpose of assisting in the crossing of some arms which were on the cast side, and that they had accomplished it and returned to Monree, where they were expecting to receive orders to proceed to Alexandria in a few days.

He also spoke of Jeff. Davis' message, and said that he had been heard to state that if he had men enough he would fight all the foreign Powers, as there was not one but had broken its pledges of neutrality to them. When they left the house Lieutenant Green a ked Mirs. Grey what her charge was, when the kind hady answered, "Oh, we never receive money from soldiers; they are welcome."

When they arrived at Wind parish, seventy five miles

drey what her charge was, when the kind lady answered, "Oh, we never receive money from soldiers; they are welcome."

When they arrived at Wind parish, seventy five miles northwest of Natchez, they heard that parties were entered to the conscription. This fact made them very careful. They also learned that officers were taking one tenth of the produce of the country and everything that they could lay their hands upon and carry away taking even one-tenth of the cloth that the women were weaving at the loom. Scarcely a horse or mule is left which could be of use to the army, and the people are complaining bitterly at the way in which they are treated by their government;" and when the officers were appealed to, they answered with "We intend to clear the country, as we do not expect to hold it much longer." What does the mean?

to, they answered with "We intend to clear the country, as we do not expect to hold it much longer." What does his mean?

At a widow woman's bouse where they stopped for supplies they were told that size had nothing for them, as her corn had just given out, and but a few potatoes remained for herself and child to live upon, and that scores of her neighbors were nearly in the same condition. She said that if semething was not done scon for the poor people of the South they must perish of hungor.

Two days after they arrived at Cataboula parish, distant from Natchez about sixty miles. Here they found an outspoken Union southment, and to a thorough Union man they stated who they were. I have withheld from publication his and other names, as they would receive anything but thanks from their neighbors if they were known. This man directed them where to stop the following night, furnished them with food, and bade them "God speed." On arriving at the house of his friend they were directed to a camp of Union men concasied in the brush. They were composed of deserters, persons fiscing from the conscription, and Union men, and all were on their way to Natchez.

Here they remained until three o'clock the following day, when they were piloted to a second camp, some miles distant, where they remained a few hours, when one of the party-wolunteered to act as scout, and pilot them through the rebell pickets. This was accomplished, and in two days after the whole party outered Natchez, where they were well received by colones Johnson and Farrar Lieutenants Green and Whitsit were one month and two days after the whole party outered Natchez, where they were well received by clones Johnson and Farrar Lieutenants Green and Whitsit were one month and two days after the whole party outered Natchez, where they were well received by clones Johnson and Farrar Lieutenants Green and Whitsit were one month and two days after the whole party outered Natchez, where they were well received by clones Johnson and

ratter ineutenants Green and Whitsit were one month and two days passing through the enemy's country, and travelled a distance of at least three hundred and fitted miles, shunning every public road which they struck.

LET OF OFFICIAR NOW AT TILES, TEXAS.

The following is a correct list of officers new prisoners at 7 jer, leass.—

The following is a correct liet of officers now at Tyler, I caas.—
Major R. C. Anthony, 2d Rhode Island cavalry.
Captais F. W. Noblect, 2134 Indiana.
Captais Wm. P. Coe, 176th New York.
Captais S. G. Bailey, 23d Connections.
Captais G. T. Crofett, 27d Connections.
Captair A. Wells, 23d Connecticut.
Captair Mm. H. May, 23d Connecticut.
Captair Man H. May, 23d Connecticut.
Captain A. D. Hopkins, 23d Connecticut.
Captain S. J. Thomason, 176th New York.
Captain S. J. Thomason, 176th Captain Connecticut.
Lieut. John E. Peek, 23d Connecticut.
Lieut. John Bascock, 176th New York. broker, arrested on Monday for stabbing officer beamer, of the First precinct. A large number of the prisuper's relatives and friends called at the Tomba yesterday to see bim, all of whom seemed arxions to render aid in this bis lime of trouble. In the opinion of hr. Simuous, assistant pluy sician to the city Frient, who has made an examination of the patient, he is laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. Officer Bessmer was quite comfortable yesterday afternoon, and according hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line. Coun, N. F., Feb. 9, 1864. The telegraph line is still betracted. We are koking IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

The Rebel Retreat from Nevebern Confirmed.

EXPEDITION UP THE WHITEOAK RIVER.

Capture of a Robel Cavalry Company, Their Arms and Accountrements,

FORTHURB MONROE, Feb. 9, 1864. The Richmond Sentinet of the 6th last, cays .- Our army ad fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, dealing the fortifications so strong that it sould not be taken wishe too great a loam.

The negro suidier who shot Colonel Shaw was cautice

died last Esturday in Richmond.

The Newbern (N. C.) Times of the 6th instant cays—
An expedition left Newport on Wednesday for Whiteoak river, for the purpose of making a reconneissance, under command of Colonel Jourdan. The command was composed of Verment and New York troops, and was ac-

On Thursday ovening they came upon's bedy of caval. " ry about five miles from Young's Cross Roads, and estured the entire party, numbering beauty eight men and thirty horses, with their arms and accourrements. A quantity of own was also captured and prought 10, together with a splendid rocks way, belonging to the rebels. The command returned in the spirits to Newport on Friday, somewhat fatigued after their tramp of seventy

nemy out our communications with that point, together with the arming of the dremen and estizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a

The town of Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 31st uit. accidentally.

W. McBride and Calvin Cox. citizens of Norfolk, wecommitted to jail yesterday by Capt. Morey, charged with communicating information to the enemy, leading to the disaster at Smithfield.

in the First Division of Cavairy, &c. Mr. N. Davidson's Despaton.

Culpriver Court House, Feb. 9, 1804.

The following are the casualties in General Morritt's First division of eavalry :-

A ball struck the preketbook of Captain Ash, giancing

command of Colonei Chapman. They crossed Robertson's river at Ayler's Ford. The regular brigade crossed as Smoot's. They joined skirmish lines in front of Peyton's and Barnett's Fords, and drove in the enemy's pickets on

under General Merritt, charged the enemy and drove them

across the Rapidan. Squadrons of the First and Figh regulars made splendid char es separately. Lieutenant Wilson, in command of four guns of Den-nison's battery, accompanied this expedition, and candled

duct of General Merritt. All agree that his division was manouvered exceedingly well. About twenty prisoners

were captured. Our cavalry losses were all in Colonel Chapman's com

led a charge upon a house for the purpose of capturing some "Johnstes" known to be there, and found, alasi too-

The Second brigade, of the Third division, did most of the fighting. The Fourteenth Con ection, having been deployed as skirmishers, cuffered the heaviest loss. The following efficers of that regiment are among the wound ed:-Major James B. Cort, leg. slightly; Captain John C. Awatch, hand; Captain Sungg, foot; Lieut. Frederick

Brigadice General Cutler returned to day to resumommand of the First division, of the First cores.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1

papers of serious losses to the Second corps in the operations of Saturday are vastly overdrawn. Our losses will amount to loss than two hundred in killed, wounded and missing. We lost no pontoons or artillery, nor was any part of our infantry force " cut off by the rebule and forced to cut their way through." The object of the movement may be easily divined

when the corresponding movement of General Butter towards Richmond is considered. That it was well planted we know, and that it proved a complete success I have overy reason to believe

he scene of operations, and well cared for. The HERALD correspondents with the several corps and divisions represent the army as being in the best

spirits, and ready for another move come when t may The Newspaper Despatch,

WARHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1884 A letter from the Army of the l'otomac says --

turn of our forces. A regiment of rebel infantry secte. day threw up a range of rifle pits opposite Morton a rord and a longer line of breastworks within musket shot the rear.

Among the refugees recently arrived are several ladies, who made their escape from rebeldom amid many dangers and privations.

Rebel Raid Into Kansas.

RANKAS CITY, Mo., Feb. D. 1864.
About aundown yesterday from one bundred and Gray to two hundred guerillas crossed from Missouri into Kan eas, near Aubrey, going in the direction of Olathe. Col. Ford, with three hundred and fifty of the Second Colorado regiment, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of

Edward W. Green, who was arrested for the Matter murder and bank robbery, was yesterday arrained be ore Justice lint, in Maiden, on two complaints one for cilling Converse and robbing the bank, to which dended not guilty, the other for setting fire and burning block of buildings in November last, to which he plo do conty, the buildings that were burned addited the

Cologel Julian Allen is going out on the steamer Austral asian, on business connected with our government.

The Hippothestron. This New York Astley's will give its first matmee this

afternoon at two o'clock. Feats may be secured for the afternoon and evening. The satablishment is wally elegan, and combines comfort and display in a wirable proportions. It deserves the patronage of every p. veut.

and all children ought to cry if they are not taken or

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEADS.

Escape of Two Union Officers from

The People of Texas and Louisi-

"PEACE ON ANY TERMS."

at Tyler.

port for Exchange,

General Banks' Letter to the Free State

General Committee.

The steamer George Cromwell, Captain Post, arrived

advices of the 2d instant. She passed the Morning Star, for New Orleans, in the Mississippi, and the George Washington, for the same port, off Tortugas, on the 5th instant. There is no military news of importance. General Banks' letter to the Free State General Com-The project is not one of these which must be thrown saide because made public; but that publicity is certain by a reason for its more speedy execution, that we may have a little time are possible for preparation. There are other reasons. The winter has been dry, the roads are better than in applic, the season has been mild and deligation for weeks. The enemy is also persuaded that our armies have been greatly weakened by furloughs, which will have expired in a few weeks more. Hence they may have been isolars to accordant the force in the way. These are speculations, but they have emificient probability to awaken the immediate attention of government, army and country. In 1262 we were nearly ruited by the unexpected execution, in February, of a campaign, the plan of which was well known to us, but supposed to have been intended for a later period of the year. Lot not the same error be repeated at this momentum, exist. Ext every man on the master roll be called and forced to his place without the delay of an hour. The known facts demand immediate exertion.

The Free State Nominating Convention met at the City Hall, New Orleans, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of choosing candidates for State offices, as authorized by the proclamation of General Banks. A large portion of the Flanders, Mr. Hahn having the majority. The friends of

Two officers, who arrived in this city this morning

with coarse onths and jests, and one old man said that be would rather see the crows picking their bones than that they should be where they were.

Arriving at Alexandria, La., about one hundred miles distant, officers and men were crowded into the Court

many of its fair inmates and hearing loyalty to the old flag expressed from their lips. At Shreveport they were marched to General Kirby

of steamboatmen who had volunteered their services. they were commanded by two captains.

TREATMENT AT TYLER-A BRUTAL MURDER

Before these officers escaped, Major Tucker was re-lieved by Colonel R. T. P. Allen, who, on taking command

While this was boing done our men were engaged in building log cabins, as they had no shelter whatever. woods for the purpose of getting logs and placing them near the guard time, while another squad took them to

Lieut. Chorles Longy, 12th Corpocition.
Leut. Edwa Kiroy, 160th New York.

Second Amagiant Engineer R. W. Mara.

Auster a Male Henry Western
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Johnson.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. M. McLaughim.

West Lieutenants Groen and Whitsit left Tyler they
state that all were in good health and doing well. They
state that the day before they left several officers,
captured at Sibme Free, arrived; but they did not learn
their names.

The names of the efficers captured at Morganza, and now
at Tyler, are as follows.

Lieut. Col. Rose, 20th lows.

Lieut. Col. Rose, 20th Indiana.

Captain N. A. Legan, 25th Indiana.

Captain Wan. J. Wallace, 26th Indiana.

Lieut. Collins, 20th Indiana.

Lieut. Gibns, 20th Indiana.

Lieut. Gibns, 20th Indiana.

Lieut. Golins, 20th Indiana.

Lieut. Golins, 20th Indiana.

Captain Rodrick, 19th Iowa.

Captain Fisher, 19th Iowa.

Captain Fisher, 19th Iowa.

Lieut. Wood, 19th Iowa.

Lieut. Wood, 19th Iowa.

Lieut. Powell, 19th Iowa.

Lieut. Robb, 19th Iowa.

Lieut. Walter, 34th Iowa. New Oningno, Feb. 2, 1864. Your correspondent from Texas sends you an interesting letter. All is quief in the other commands in this depart The Fourteenth Maine, Colonel T. W. Porter, arrived in this city from Franklin a few days since. Three-fourths of this gallant regiment have re-enlisted as veteran vel unteers. The Feurteenth Maine has been engaged in

Liout, Charles Avery, 25th Connections.
Liout, Charles Avery, 25th Connections.
Liout, John W. Buckingham, 25d Connections.
Liout, Johns Folkmatter, 21st New York,
Lieut, James Folkmatter, 21st New York,
Lieut, Charles G. Haribat, 23d Connecticut.
Lieut, Charles G. Haribat, 23d Connecticut.

Lieut. Charles G. Haribut, 234 Connecticut.
Lieut. George W. Harg, 175th New York.
Lieut. Dazziel G. Gubett, 175th New York.
Lieut. Dazziel G. Gubett, 175th New York.
Lieut. H. W. Morse, 4th Massachusette.
Lieut. F. W. Morse, 4th Massachusette.
Lieut. Frank Shorfy, 21th Industria.
Lieut. Frank Shorfy, 21th Industria.
Lieut. F. D. Vredenburgh, 16th Hincis cayalry.
Lieut. Charles Longy, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut. Charles Longy, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut. Charles Longy, 12th Connecticut.
Lieut. Edwin Kiroy, 196th New York.
XXVALOFICEIS.

ot this galant regiment have re-consisted as veteran velutioners. The Feurteenth Maine has been engaged in almost every battle which has taken place in this department, and has greatly distinguished itself. They came out with General Batter.

The Thirty-third illinois also arrived here from Texas yesterday morning, and they have nearly all re-enhanted as veteran volunteers. What has been said of the Fourteenth Maine, in the Mineteenth array copps, can be said of the Thirty third Blimois, in the Thirtsenth, they, too, having been engaged in almost every battle in which their corps has jought.

Both those regiments will return North in a few days, where they will be allowed thirty days' furlough after arriving in their respective States.

Mr. B. Rush Plumbiey has been appointed the Supervising Treasury Agent for this department. He succeeds the Hon. B. F. Flanders.

The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. J. A. Post, and the Hayana, Capt. Greene, have arrived. The Morning Star has not yet been reported.

The many friends of Capt. Post welcomed him and his staunch vessel with joy, and congratulated him upon his not being connected in the late disagreeable affair which detained his vessel in New York.

The Hayana made excellent time, for a first trip, averaging about ten miles an hour.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Defeat and Dispersion of Rebel Guerillas.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH PROM GENERAL GRANT, &c., WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1864. The following despatch has been received here:—
Nasnville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1864.

Major General Hallbox, General in-Chief:-General Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indiana and whites at Qualictown has re turned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took lifty prisoners, and dis persed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our oss was two killed and six wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

BENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Important from the Rebel Camp-All Union Prisoners to be Sent Away from Richmond-Mails to the Rebel Soldiers Stopped-Capture of a Noted Bloodthirsty Guerilla Chief, &c.

MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VINGINIA, }
Feb. 9, 1884. }
Information of high importance reached one of our outposts to-day. It was brought in by a mounted de serier from Gen. Early's command. The deserter says when he left a rumor was prevalent of the removal, or mond, also that the Richmond authorities had detained

the mails, newspapers, &c., going from Richmond to the goldiers in camp. Captain Dougherty, of the Eighteenth Virginia Union infantry, while in command of a scout in Hampshire county yesterday, encountered the noted guerilla, Mike Calo, at the head of his gong, killing the leader and capturing his lieutenant and four men with horses, equipments, &c. The encounter took piace between Romney and Moorefield. The guerillas were beaten and compelled to take to the woods and mountains

in all directions for immediate safety. Cain has been looked upon as an outlaw in every sense of the word. The occupation of bimself and his gaug has been stealing, robbing, murdering and piloting raidors ever since the commencement of the war. A few months ago this cain deliberately murdered a peacoid citizen named Arnold.

There is no news of importance from the Kanawha re

Trade and travel are resumed with unwented vigor on

gion as yet.

the line of the Ealtimore and Ohio Railroad City Intelligence. OPPOSITION TO THE LEXINGTON AVENUE RAILBOAD.-The probability of the Legislature passing a bill incorporating a railroad company with the right to run care through Lexington avenue, Gramercy park, Lafayette place, Irving place and various other select atrects of this city has given rise to a great deal of opposition on the part of the wealthy citizens residing in the vicinity and along the reute of the proposed line. On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Gramercy Park House, and several very prominent citizens attended. Ex-Mayor Harper presided, and Messers. White Blackstone and Abram S. Hewitt officiated as secretaries. Speeches were made by Judge Edmonds, Hen Samuel J. Tiden C. P. Kirkiand, James Kelly and J. R. Varnum, Jr.—all taking strong ground against the railread, as uncalled for, injurious to private interests, and not demanded by public necessity. A series of resolutions, embodying the views of the meeting and providing for the appointment of a committee to draw up a suitable remonstrance, we inally adopted, and the following gentlemen were selected by the chair as the members of the committee:—Judge Edmonds, Samuel J. Tiden, J. B. Varnum, C. A. Bristed, James Kelly, Charles T. Kirkland, F. F. Marbury, Clarkson Potter, Willis Blackstone and Abram S. Hewitt.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRISET.—Coroner Naumann was has given rise to a great deal of opposition on the part of

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Coroner Naumann was yesterday called to bold an inquest at Duryea's Hotel, 203 South street, on the body of Rev. John Boyle, a Ca tholic elergyman, who was found dead in his room. Dr. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination, and, from the appearance of the brain, stomach and other internal organs, expressed the opinion that death was caused by congestion of the brain. From letters found in possession of deceased it was evident that he had been a man of promineous in Louisville, Ky., where he owied considerable real estate.

for twenty-four hours, awaiting interment by the city for twenty-four hours, awaring interment of the city official. The body was brought from a vessel, and the Coroner held an inquest on it on Monday morning; but up to twelve o'clock yesterday no further notice had been taken of it. It would probably have been esten on Monday night by the rats that infest this plor but for the humanity of the barge office employes.

The Cars or Ma Tungers.—Nothing forther was done yesterday in the case of Mr. Luther C. Tibbetts, the produce broker, arrested on Monday for stabbing officer Besamer,

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT,-The dead body of a satior had.

up to noon yesterday, been lying on the barge office pier

bourty for it to be repaired. The deather is now it A There is a strong porthwest wind.

Hon. John W. Wilcox, member of Congress from Toxas

companied by the omnipresent "Buffaloes," of the Second North-Carolina, was rendered efficient service as guides.

Nawmers, N. C., Feb. 5-P. M. Large numbers of deserters from the rebet army have been coming into the city since yesterday morning. They report that the rebel General Fickett informed his command, consisting of 15,000 men, that there were and 2,000 Union soldiers in Newborn, and that he intended to take the city by a night assault.

The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the

natch for them. Hence their fallure to make the assa The enemy have fallen back to Kinston.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Affair on the Rapidan-Casanites

Privates Aloch C. Green, Co. F; Jacob Fuss, Co. K; Jun Trainer, Co. M. Trainer, Co. M. WOUNDED

Captain Joseph S. Ash, Fifth regulars, flesh wound in thigh; Sergest William P. Orr, Co. E., eibow, Corporat Feix Collins, hard—Fifth regulars; Joseph Endering, Co. G., sightly; Bernard Williams, Co. M., severely—best regulars; Sergeaut R. C. Van Vetcher, Corporat Thomas Kelly, privates John Morse, Lester Thompson and W. H.

therefrom, and saving his leg, which met have been shattered. The First and Second brigades were consolidated, under

the night of the 6th inst. It was on the same evening that the casualties mentioned occurred.

On the morning of the 7th inst. the whole division,

his guns with much dexterity.

The cavairy officers are found in the praise of the con-

mard. The total toss in the Fourteenth Connecticut regiment, Second corps, is one hundred and thirteen killed, six known to be dead or taken prisopers, nineteen would ed, in hospital eighty eight,

many of them. Only four of his party returned to the

the Actual Losses During the Recent Advance-Condition of the Wounded. &c., &c. NR. F. G. CHAPMAN'S DESPATCH.

The reports published in the Washington and Northern

The wounded, what few there are, are in hospitals near

Quiet has been regtored on the Rapidan since the re-

coissance does not exceed fity.

Captain John R. Coxe, commanding at headquarters. and his wife, gave a large party last night, which was fully attended by a select company of officers and their

the result has yet been received. The Mulden Bank Robbery.

ending that the latter building should also be destroyed